

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XLIX.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1849.

NO. 26.

Poetry.

THE DEW.

BY C. S. PERCIVAL.

When the sombre shades of even
Gather o'er the darkened earth,
Silently the dew of Heaven
Through the dim air wanders forth;
And with holy ministration,
Hasting on its angel wings,
Life to fainting vegetation,
As a gentle spirit, brings.

Then, as glances the rays of morning
O'er the new awakened earth,
Smiling flowers her lap adorning,
To the night dew owe their birth;
And the scented mead rejoices,
Bathing still in fragrant dew;
While a thousand happy voices
Breathe for it their songs anew.

When the sombre shades of sorrow
Cloud the heart and dim the eye,
Silent tears, ere dawn the morrow,
Falls the dew of sympathy;
And a holy benediction
Bearing on its balmy wings,
Hope and courage in affliction
To the fainting soul it brings.

Then as o'er the waking spirit
Wakes the joy of morn,
Flowers of hope and gladness cheer it,
From the dew of kindness born,
And the heart is like a meadow
Freshened by the fragrant dew,
Where from sunshine and from shadow
Choral songs are heard anew.

Miscellaneous.

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE.

Oh! pleasant is the welcome kiss,
When day's dull round is o'er,
And sweet the music of the step
That meets me at the door.—Drake.

If there is a tie deemed sacred on earth, and holy in a brighter land, 'tis that which binds man to his kindred spirit, to become as one in unity and love; and yet it rarely happens that he properly appreciates the kindness and sincerity of the female heart, by setting a right value on a gem so productive of happiness to the possessor. There is nothing in life so pure and devoted as the unquenchable love of woman. More priceless than the gems of Golconda, and more devout than the idolatry of Mecca, is the unsealed and gushing tenderness, which flows from the fount of the female heart.

It may here with propriety be asked, what so often enhances the sorrow of the female heart, causing many anxious days and sleepless nights? Is it not the inconsistency of man? For whose sake does she bid adieu to the home of her childhood? For whom does she leave the loved father and the doting mother, and the sweet sister who played with her in infancy? To whom does she cling with a fond embrace, when all but her have forsaken him?

Woman, from the delicacy of her nature, cannot, like man, traverse the distant countries of the earth, and by travel find a healing balm for the rooted sorrows of the agonized bosom; she cannot, like him, interest herself in the political affairs of the nation. Oh, no; her chief delight is in the domestic circle, there to illumine with joy the tranquil fireside of home, and if the "Star Spangled Banner" of her country is only honored and respected among the nations of the earth, 'tis all she desires. She is a shrine where man should bow him down, and in the sunlight of her purity, See the dark shadows of his own vile heart.

A LOCK OF HAIR.

Few things in this weary world are so delightful as keepsakes. Nor do they ever, to my heart at least, nor to my eye, lose their tender, their powerful charms! How slight, how small, how tiny a memento, saves a beloved one from oblivion—worn on the finger or close to the heart, especially if they be dead. No thought is so insupportable as that of entire, total, blank forgetfulness—when the creature that once laughed, and wept to us close to our side, or in our arms, as if her smiles, her voice, her tears, her kisses had never been.—She and them all swallowed up in the dark nothingness of the dust.

Of all keepsakes, memorials, relics—most devotedly do I love a little lock of hair; and oh! when the head it has beautified has long mouldered in the dust, how spiritual seems the undying glossiness of that lock remaining! All else goes to nothing, save and except that soft, smooth, burnished and glorious fragment of the appareling that once hung in clouds and sunshine over an angel's brow.

LITTLE KINDNESSES.

Small acts of kindness—how pleasant and desirable do they make life! Every dark object is made life by them, and every tear of sorrow is brushed away. When the heart is sad, and despondency sits at the entrance of the soul, a little kindness drives despair away, and makes the path cheerful and pleasant. Who will refuse a kind act? It costs the giver nothing, but it is invaluable to the sad and sorrowing. It raises from misery and degradation, and throws around the soul those hallowed joys that were lost in Paradise.

The industrious are seldom criminal, but the most of those who yield to guilty enticements, may trace their lapse from rectitude to habits of idleness.

ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM.

Gen. T., of New York, a gentleman of wealth and liberality, was not long since called upon by a person to obtain his signature on a petition for the abolition of capital punishment. The person unfolded his papers and documents, and presented and enforced his arguments in rather a tiresome set-speech, stopping occasionally to deposit a mouthful of tobacco-juice upon a nice psalor carpet.—Gen. T. was in favor of diminishing capital punishments, but doubted the propriety or expediency of abolishing them in all cases. At the expression of this opinion his visitor began to bridle up and prepare to lay down his arguments with greater force; and, in order to give greater facility to his enunciation, he took from his mouth a huge quid of tobacco and threw it upon the white marble hearth, saying he wished the General would be so good as to inform him in what cases capital punishment could ever be justified or defended.

"Well," said the General, "it strikes me that, if we are going to abolish capital punishment, there are two cases which should be made exceptions."

"Two cases, are there?" said the petitioner. "Well, sir, I should like to hear them stated, and the arguments for them."

"The first," said the General, "is that of clear, cold-blooded, premeditated murder. I think the person who lies in waiting or in ambush, with malice prepense, and takes the life of his fellow-creature, ought to forfeit his life in return. He deserves to be hung."

"Well, I have abundance of arguments to meet that case," said the visitor.—"Now I should like to know what is your other case?"

"The other case," said the General, "is that of the animal that walks on two legs, calls itself a man, and carries a mouthful of disgusting filth into a clean house, and there pours it about the carpet and scatters it over the hearth. Such a being is certainly not fit to live in decent society, and I do not know of any better or more ready mode of getting rid of him than to hang him. With these two exceptions I think I should be willing to sign your petition for the abolition of capital punishment."

The visitor gathered up his papers, thrust them into his pocket, and with a very blank look hastily withdrew. He has not called since to receive the General's signature.

A Cutting Reply.—An avaricious divine seeing a poor boy in a deplorable situation, called him to the door, and giving a mouldy piece of bread, asked him if he could read, to which he answered in the negative; to the question whether he could say the *Belief* and the *Lord's Prayer*, the answer was the same.—"Well," said the divine, "I will teach you that. Our Father," said the instructor. "Our Father!" repeated the boy; "what, your Father as well as mine?" "Yes, certainly." "Then we are brothers?" "To be sure we are," was the ready reply. "Why, then," replied the boy, pulling the crust from behind his coat, "how could you give your poor brother this mouldy piece of bread?"

False Charity.—A negro preacher, speaking from "What is a man profited if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" mentioned among other things, that they lost their souls by being too charitable! Seeing the congregation astonished beyond measure at his saying, he very emphatically repeated it, and then proceeded to explain his meaning. "Many people," said he, "attend meetings, hear the sermon, and, when it is over, they proceed to divide it among the congregation—this part was for that man, and that part for that woman; such denunciations for such persons; such threats for you sinners—and so," continued the shrewd African, "they give away the whole sermon, and keep none for themselves."

Tale Bearing.—Never repeat a story unless you are positively certain that it is correct, and even not then unless something is to be gained, either of interest to yourself or for the good of the person concerned. Tattling is a mean and wicked practice, and he who indulges in it, grows more fond of it in proportion as he is successful. If you have no good to say of your neighbor, never reproach his character by telling that which is false. He who tells you the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults, and so the dish of news is handed from one to another, until the tale becomes enormous. A story never loses any thing by telling, but, on the contrary, gains in proportion as it is repeated by those who have not a very strict regard for truth. Truly, "the tongue is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison."

Half our griefs are imaginary. Before you have recourse to arsenic, try what virtue there is in an emetic. Instead of your business being deranged, it may turn out to have been nothing but your stomach.

HOW TO RUIN A SON.

1. Let him have his own way.
2. Allow him free use of money.
3. Suffer him to roam where he pleases on the Sabbath.
4. Give him full access to his wicked companions.
5. Call him to no account for his evenings.
6. Furnish him with no stated employment.

Pursue either of these ways and you will experience a most marvellous deliverance, or will have to mourn over a debased and ruined child! Thousands have realized the sad result, and have gone mourning to the grave.

Pure air for Bread.—Bread undergoes a great change for twenty-four hours after it is baked, and chemists have made estimates that during this time it absorbs nutriment from the atmosphere equal to twenty per cent. of its value. Whether these chemical calculations are correct or not, it is evident that a great change takes place in bread immediately after it is baked, and this change is doubtless effected by absorption.

From these remarks it is evident that as soon as bread is taken from the oven, it should be set in pure air. It should not be placed in a cellar, nor in the passage to the cellar, nor in a closet opening into a room much used by the family, as from fires, and from perspiration and transpiration of persons, the air becomes measurably impure.

To Stop Horses Suddenly.—It is said that horses which run away will stop at once, if there is any thing thrown over their heads, which hinders their seeing. If therefore there can be a screen fixed about the head stall, say of India rubber cloth, which can be drawn down by a cord over the horse's eyes when they run away, they will thus at once be stopped. Such an arrangement connected with two small cords to the seat of the carriage to be pulled from within, might be a great safeguard against horses running away, of which there are many good ones that seem to have a passion for it.

It is stated that if a horse be shut up in a pasture where there is no water he will at certain times of the day make it a practice to stand in those places where water is nearest the surface, and thus indicate the best places for digging for it. Those who allege this to be a fact, say that horses have the faculty of smelling the water, like the camel of the African desert, or the camel of the South American "pampas."

The Bee the Pioneer of Civilization.—The Author of "A Tour on the Prairies," says:

"The Indians regard the bee as the harbinger of the white man, as the Buffalo of the Red man; and says that in proportion as the bee advances the Indian and buffalo retire. The wild bee is said to be seldom met with any great distance from the frontier. When the honey bee crossed the Mississippi, the Indians with surprise found the hollow trees of their forests suddenly teeming with honey; and nothing can exceed the greedy relish with which they banqueted for the first time, upon the unbought luxury of the wilderness. At present the honey bee swarms in myriads in the noble groves and forests that skirt and intersect the prairies, and extend along the alluvial bottoms of the rivers."

Articles of Luxury.—From a work on the *History of the Precious Metals*, recently published in Hartford, (Conn.) we gather the following curious statistics: The value of the Silver Tea-spoons in the United States is estimated at \$36,000,000; Silver Table-spoons \$27,000,000; of Silver Forks \$4,500,000; and of Plate and dining service \$5,500,000. One of the chapters of the above work is devoted to gold hunting; and in this the writer gives it as his opinion that the emigration, outfit, and labor of twenty thousand emigrants to California for one year will cost the United States \$22,260,000, which sum must be received in return for expenditure before the profits can commence.

A Reason.—A few days since, a Grand Jury out South ignored a bill against a negro for stealing chickens, and before discharging him from custody, the Judge bade him stand reprimanded; he concluded as follows: "You may go now, John, but (shaking his finger at him) let me warn you never to appear here again. John, with delight beaming from his big white eyes, and with a broad grin displaying a new row of beautiful ivory, replied—"I wouldn't be in dis time, Judge, only de constable foight me!"

"Vat you makes dare?" inquired a dutchman of his daughter, who was being kissed by her sweet-heart very clamorously, "Oh, no matter—just courting a little that's all." "Oho! dat's all, eh? I taught you vas vighting."

"Papa, what is humbug?" Parent, (with a deep drawn sigh.) "It is, my dear, when your mamma pretends to be fond of me, and puts no buttons on my shirts."

A TEMPERANCE STORY.—The following excellent temperance story is told by the editor of the *Grand River Eagle*:

"We were highly amused yesterday. On the bridge that passes the tumbling waters of the Grand Rapids we met a hale old man, with eleven sons, seven daughters, thirty-seven grandchildren, and his own wife, (the only one he ever had,) with numerous horses, carts, wagons, oxen, cows, and furniture of very antiquated appearance, among which were to be seen cradles for babies, cradles for grain, spinning-wheels, pots, kettles, and almost every thing requisite for a settlement such as fifty-seven blood relations will make in the Grand River country. After stopping the train and making many inquiries, we asked the old gentleman what use there could be of a bottomless jug which was carefully laid in a safe place among his domestic equipments, and received the following reply:

"Why, sir, I am a man of many years and lots of children, and have worked other people's land all my days; paid from four to nine bushels of grain an acre; for so doing have all that time used a jug with a bottom in it, and I got sick of feedin' other people with my hands, either landlord or rumseller; so I sent seven of my boys to Mexico to fight for some land, and they all got back safe, after fightin' with Gen. Taylor, time enough to vote for him, and they got seven quarter-sections of land, that, please God, will be our own without rent."

And now, that old jug you see there (pointing at the bottomless thing) shall hold all the whiskey or rum that will be used in my whole family while I control 'em, because old General Taylor told my son John that a jug without a bottom was the best kind of a jug to put liquor in, and if he was my son John he'd serve all the jugs to him just as they did the Mexicans—take away their power to kill us. Good day."

ROGUES IN PARIS.

The rogues of Paris are among the most ingenious of their class in the world. Every device is resorted to with the object of raising the wind. Kendall of the *Picayune*, mentions a novel trick which was recently practised by two brothers. He states that at about ten o'clock in the morning, and a tolerable chilly morning it was, the passers along the Quai du Marche aux Fleurs noticed a young man, with a very melancholy and suicidal look, standing near one of the bridges aloft.—Suddenly he cast his eyes upwards; as if to take latest view of the skies, muttered apparently as in prayer for a moment, and then plunged headlong into the river.—While all stood paralyzed at this rash attempt, a young man came up and inquired, with great simplicity, what was the matter. The individual who was floundering in the turbid current of the Seine, and who had just risen to the surface, was pointed out to him, when at once stripping off his blouse, and ejaculating that he would save the unfortunate or perish in the attempt, he plunged in after him. The bystanders watched, with breathless anxiety, as the heroic youth dove, came up to the surface, and again went under in the endeavour to save the wretch who had attempted his own destruction; and finally, when nearly all hope was lost, the crowd were rejoiced on seeing the suicide brought to shore with life still in him. Close by was a house or station where half-drowned persons are restored, and where those who rescue them receive the municipal reward of twenty-five francs. Thither the rescued and the rescuer were borne by the crowd, the latter overwhelmed with the admiration and praise which his gallantry called forth on all sides; but unfortunately just as the demand was about to be given him, and while a subscription for an additional sum was being raised, a policeman stepped up who knew them both. "They were brothers, were two of the best swimmers in Paris, and made it a business to go about saving each others' lives for a living."

An Enterprising Gold Hunter.—A specimen of the genus loafer contrived recently to get from New York to Chagres without paying a cent. Thence he walked across the Isthmus, and through the connivance of a fireman, concealed himself on the steamer California, for San Francisco. He made his appearance on deck when three days out—too late to get rid of him, and he thus accomplished, by impudence and Jeremy Diddlerism, a voyage that costs others hundreds of dollars.

Increase of Population.—Mrs. Miller, residing near Harrisburg, on Monday last gave birth to five boys, all of which are alive and doing well. What makes the case singular is, that at her first confinement she gave birth to two, and at her second to three, and at this, her third, to five, making in all ten children in four years, and all living.

The way to obtain fame or notoriety is, to do very little and make a tremendous noise about it; as lean women make themselves look like somebody by the aid of a bustle.

TRAGEDY IN MISSISSIPPI.—Near Pikeville, Mississippi, about the 31st ult., a negro whom J. Hengerson was whipping, stabbed Mr. H., killed J. C. Hobbs with a blow in the breast, and retreated to a swamp, where he was pursued by dogs and men, but did not surrender till he had been shot four times and had his throat cut; even then he held the knife, and cut at the legs of those who approached to finish him. Mr. Boon, one of the company was accidentally shot in the face, but Mr. Hobbs and the negro only lost their lives.

Murder of Father, Mother, and Two Sisters.—On the 4th inst., a German named Christian Kidner, was committed to jail at Niagara, C. W., on a charge of having murdered his father, mother and two sisters, at a place called Sodom, about five miles from Chippewa. The tragedy occurred about the end of December last. It is said that when accomplished, by means of a butcher's knife, the house was ignited and consumed with the bodies. The clothes of the father have been found under the barn, and bloody, and the accused having endeavored to fasten the crime on another. The son, too, had preserved the deed of his father's property.

A Strange Case.—A young man named William Thomas, residing near Oxford, Chester county, Pa., attempted to commit suicide on the 30th ult., by cutting his throat. Strange to say, although his windpipe was cut entirely off, and his swallow two-thirds off he is still alive, and his pulse beats as regular as that of any individual in health. What food he takes has to be introduced through his nostrils in a liquid state.

Suicide.—In Concord, N. H., on Sunday night last, an Irishman named Michael Storin committed suicide by drowning himself. He did it in order to spite his wife—but he found he was mistaken.

Emancipation in Kentucky.—There was to be held on the 25th inst., in Frankfort, a general convention of the opponents of perpetual slavery. The citizens of Fayette county met at Lexington on Saturday week, and appointed some thirty delegates. The meeting was addressed by Hon. H. Clay and Rev. R. J. Breckenridge. The latter gentleman offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to the effect that as hereditary domestic slavery as it exists, is contrary to the rights of mankind—opposed to the fundamental principles of free government—inconsistent with a state of sound morality—hostile to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, it ought not to be made perpetual; and that the Convention about to meet to amend the Constitution of the State affords a proper occasion on which steps should be taken to ameliorate the condition of slavery in such way as shall be found practicable in itself, just as regards the master of slaves, and beneficial to the slaves themselves.

The London Times praises the warlike prowess of the United States. It says: "All the States, all parties, and all professions, equally contribute their quota to the field, thus proving that Texas and New Mexico belong not more to this or that State than to all, and exhibiting also a pledge to the world of the terrible unanimity with which the Union will, on future occasions, prosecute its quarrels or its ends." The Mexican war has opened the eyes of those who used to close them in willful darkness.—The remarks of the Times would contrast laughably with some of the opinions it gave of the military character of our country when the war first broke out.

American Pontoons for India.—The latter end of last week an exhibition of four American pontoons took place in the presence of the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesey, General Sir C. J. Napier, &c. These pontoons are exceedingly portable, being made of India rubber, and on being required for use they are filled with air. It takes about five minutes to inflate them, and, when inflated, they form a very buoyant bridge, and are well adapted to transport artillery and troops over a river. Its capability of bearing a heavy weight was tested. The pontoons were ordered to be forwarded immediately to the seat of war in India, and the East India Company intend giving an order for a large supply of these pontoons.—*London Examiner.*

Marriage.—The Rev. Dr. Southard, of New York, has issued an edict to his parish—which he calls a pastoral—forbidding them to marry any one to whom they may be related nearer than the fifth degree.

Application.—It cannot be too deeply impressed on the mind, that application is the price to be paid for mental acquisitions, and that it is as absurd to expect them without it, as to hope for a harvest where we have not sown the seed.

I have heard a grave divine say that God has two dwellings—one in Heaven, and the other in a meek and thankful heart.—*Isaac Walton.*

Whenever we drink too deeply of pleasure, we find a sediment at the bottom which embitters what we relished at first.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

We have received the recently enacted law revising the militia system of the State, and as its provisions are important—changing entirely the character of a system which had become as odious as it was unprofitable—we have made up from them the following summary. It is made the duty of every able-bodied citizen between the ages of 18 and 45, to provide himself with a proper uniform for a volunteer company, and persons so uniformed shall form themselves of no less than 30, rank and file, electing their own officers, &c.. Where there are three or more companies in any brigade, they shall be formed into battalions and regiments, and elect such field officers as are allowed to the same force in the regular army; but in case there are not three companies in any brigade, then the company or companies shall elect a Brigadier General, Brigade Inspector, and Major General. The uniformed companies shall meet for training and discipline twice in each year, and each battalion and regiment for training and inspection, not less than once. The commanding officer of each company, shall furnish a copy of his roll to the County Commissioners, at such time as the assessments of taxes are returned, designating the residence of each member, the assessor also, to furnish a list of all male persons residing in the township, between the ages of 21 and 45, except such as may be exempt, and all who are not uniformed and enrolled, shall be considered delinquent, and subject to a fine of fifty cents; such officers and men, however, as served in the late war with Mexico, shall be forever hereafter exempt from military duty. The County Commissioners, in making out their duplicates for the collection of State taxes, shall add fifty cents to the amount of tax of each delinquent, to be collected with the same, an account of all such receipts to be kept, and the same to form a military fund. In case the delinquent cannot be found, or is exempt, an oath shall be made to that effect by the collector, and the Commissioners shall give him a credit order which shall be his voucher in the settlement of his account. The County Treasurer, after the settlement of the military account, and the payment of the expenses of collections, &c., is required to pay to each company of not less than thirty, \$50, and to each company of not less than fifty, \$75, for the purpose of keeping open armory, &c.. It is also made the duty of the County Treasurer to pay to the brigade inspector, any reasonable expenses incurred by him, but such expenses shall not exceed in any one year \$150. In case the amount of the military fund collected be insufficient to pay the balance to each company, the State Treasurer shall pay to the County Treasurer of such county, a sufficient sum to make up the deficit, such amount to be taken out of the military fund of the State. The Brigade Inspector shall attend in person to every organization, make requisition for, receive and disburse arms, &c. The commanding officer of each regiment or battalion not attached to any regiment, shall certify to the Auditor General on or before the 1st of August in each year, the number of companies in his command, the number of members, &c. The uniformed companies, organized before the 1st Monday of June, 1849, shall meet on that day, at their usual place of meeting, and on the first Monday of June every five years thereafter to elect brigade and field officers, the captain or commanding officer of each company superintending such election. The 1st Monday of July next ensuing, and the same day every five years thereafter, shall be the time for the election of Major General of each division, such election to be holden at the county seat in each brigade, and all commissioned officers of companies, battalions, regiments and brigades to be entitled to vote for Major General, the election being superintended by the Brigade Inspector and Brigadier General, who may have been elected in the June previous. The election for company officers, to be held on the 3d Monday of August, 1849, and on the same day every five years thereafter, the captain to appoint two officers of the company to hold such election. Every person, who shall have been uniformed and served five successive years after the passage of this act, shall thereafter be exempt.—Each county of the Commonwealth shall form one brigade. The 19th section exempts from duty the officers, post-office department, &c., &c. The adjutant general shall prepare a military code, and report the same to the Legislature; and all former laws, on the subject of the militia of this Commonwealth, are repealed. The act is a very important one, and while it will do away with a system which has long been an equal burden and disgrace to the State, will do much, if rigidly enforced, to build up and foster a strong and efficient volunteer force, equally a credit to the State in time of peace and in war.—*Daily News.*

The Best and Worst Thing for Lovers.—A man cannot possess anything that is better than a good woman; nor anything that is worse than a bad one.

GRAEFENBURG SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of these celebrated "COLD SPRINGS" will open his new and elegantly furnished establishment in April, both for the accommodation of transient visitors, and for those who may wish regularly to undergo the "Water Cure Treatment." To this end he has secured the services of a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the "Principles & Practice of the Water Cure," and a graduate of one of the most respectable Medical Schools in the country.

His accommodations are ample, and for cheapness cannot be surpassed in the country. His baths are conveniently arranged, with spacious and elegant bathing houses, furnished with sleeping apartments, &c.; the baths designed for the use of the Ladies, being separate and distant from those of the Gentlemen.

The facilities of this institution for the "Practice of the Water Cure," as regards the abundance and variety of its waters, the pure and exhilarating air, the picturesque and romantic mountain scenery, the sequestered walks, &c., are not surpassed, if indeed they are equalled, in the State; which, together with its central location, and easy access from all quarters, combine to make it an inviting

Watering Place.

The precise location of these Springs is at the base of the South Mountain, on the turnpike leading from Baltimore to Pittsburgh; ten and a half miles east of Chambersburg, and fourteen and a half miles west of Gettysburg, known as

Goodyear's Springs.

Stages run daily on this road, from Baltimore and York via Gettysburg and Chambersburg. During the past several years some remarkable and interesting cases of Lung and Liver Diseases, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, &c., have been effected at these Springs.

Persons coming to the institution to undergo the "Water Cure Treatment," should bring with them two linen sheets, two blankets, six coarse towels and a few yards of linen.

No pains will be spared to render this place a home for all; a place of rest for the weary, and of relief for the sick and afflicted.

The charges will be so accommodated as not to exclude even the poorest person from the benefits of the institution.

DAVID GOODYEAR, Proprietor.

April 9.

THORNDALE SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Under the care of the Misses BIRNIE.

At their residence near Taneytown, Carroll Co., Md., 37 miles from Baltimore.

THE Course of Instruction comprises the usual branches of an English Education, with Needlework. The pupils have the advantage of daily association with the family, and are under their constant care and supervision. Particular attention is given to religious instruction, the study of the Scriptures forming a part of the regular exercises of the school. Mathematics taught by Mr. Rogers Birnie.

The Summer Session commences on the first Wednesday of May, and terminates on the first Wednesday of October. The Winter Session on the first Wednesday of November, and terminates on the first Wednesday of April.

TERMS:

Boarding and Tuition for pupils over 12

years, per session, \$80 00

" " " " under 12 years, 70 00

The above payable in advance.

Music, and use of Piano, per session, 22 00

Drawing and Painting, " 10 00

French, " 5 00

Use of Library, " 50

Pupils will be received at any time, but not for a shorter period than one session. The number being limited, a notice of two months is required before the removal of a scholar.

REFERENCES:

REV. DR. J. J. JOHNS, Richmond, Va.

" " R. J. BARKENBIDE, Lexington, Ky.

" " JOSEPH SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

" " J. C. WATSON, Gettysburg, Pa.

" " J. C. BACKUS, Baltimore.

" " J. G. HAMMER, Baltimore.

" " JACOB BELVILLE, Phenixville, Pa.

DR. JOHN RIDOUT, Annapolis.

RICHARD PORTS, Esq. Frederick.

March 5.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

GETTYSBURG, Pa.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Public House, formerly kept by Mr. KUNZ, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa., a few doors from the Centre Square. The House is pleasantly located, has every necessary convenience in the way of Stabling, &c., and will be conducted on strict Temperance principles. The subscriber has had some experience in keeping public houses, and he hopes to be able to furnish a pleasant and comfortable "home" to such as may be disposed to patronize him.

HENRY S. MINNIGH.

Gettysburg, March 26.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecott's Store, where those wishing to have dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES:

Dr. C. N. Berluchy, (Rev.) J. C. Watson, D. D.,

" " D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.,

" " C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs,

" " D. Gilbert, " H. L. Baugher,

" " " " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 8.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE and LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept by Mr. TOWN, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

NEW GOODS!

Abraham Arnold's is "THE Store for Bargains!"

HAVING just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the most choice selection of GOODS ever offered to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity; consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE, BRAID, GIMP, LEHIGH AND STRAIN BOTTLES.

All having been selected with care, and purchased at auction for THE CASH, he feels confident in saying that he can sell the same

THIRTY PER CENT. LOWER

than they ever were or can be sold by any other establishment. He charges nothing for showing his goods, therefore invites the public to give him a call before purchasing, as he is determined to make the prices of his goods correspond with his professions.

April 2.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

THE revolutions throughout Europe, during the year 1848, have been productive of a momentary stagnation in the commerce of the world. Many reports have reached us, that thousands of its merchants have failed, and a great number of its manufactures have been obliged to suspend their operations. Many have been looking with an anxious eye towards our happy land of freedom, in order to save the wreck of their fortunes. Favored by the low duties, established by our government, they have been able to meet with a suitable market to dispose of their otherwise worthless goods.

At no other period since the establishment of our government, have our markets been so glutted with all sorts of goods. Hence goods have declined enormously in prices. Let it not be supposed that this will continue much longer; already we are informed, by the news brought in the last steamer, that tranquillity is restored, and confidence re-established between the different nations of Europe, and that business has already revived—consequently, prices of manufacturing goods must and will rise again.

Being convinced of this fact, I would inform my customers, and the public generally, that I have just received a very large assortment of Spring and Summer Wearing Apparel, together with my usual assortment of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Pistols, &c. My goods having been purchased when prices were lowest and choices the most extensive, I feel confident that I not only can undersell any one in this neighborhood—the cities not excepted. My stock being well selected, and of the best materials, it cannot fail of giving entire satisfaction to those who will honor me with their calls.

My stock of goods is large, consisting of Men's and Boy's Wearing Apparel, of all sizes and qualities and prices; and my mind being made up as to selling cheaper than the cheapest, my terms of sale will only be cash and at only one price.

I have also on hand a lot of FINE OIL, of a superior quality, and very cheap. Also, a CARRIAGE, and two second hand BUGGIES, which I will dispose of upon reasonable terms.

MARCUS SAMSON.

March 26.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. M. Stevenson,

TAKING advantage of another reduction in the prices of goods, has brought to this place

The Cheapest Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.,

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

To particularize is unnecessary—his stock is full. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the goods, "asured that it will be to their advantage.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted.

Oct. 30.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Worsdell's Vegetable Restorative Pills

HAVE been gradually but surely coming into favor, among the families of this Country for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed, but no pulling and bungling such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine has been done. The Pills are offered for sale and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their Medicine the following advantages over all others—viz: They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO OPERATE. Their operation is free from all PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—their efficiency in Fevers, Acute Headaches, Habitual Constipation, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, &c., has been proved upon thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms. The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of a TAPE WORM by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.

Traveling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—CHARLES P. AVERY. For sale, price 25 cents a box, containing FIFTY PILLS, with full directions, by the following Agents in Adams County:

S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; LILLY & RILEY, New Oxford; SKEENING & Bn Littlestown; A. T. WATSON, Bendersville; J. S. HOLLINGER, Heidelsburg; W. R. JACOBSON, Petersburg.

A. WEEKS & CO.

Proprietors, Laboratory No. 141 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Art-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HAYMAKERS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Withers' &c.; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c. BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the nearest fits and best work will be made.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had anywhere else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, May 8.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31.

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has just received the best quality of MOLASSES SYRUP, which he offers at 50 cents a gallon; new crop N. O. MOLASSES, a fine article; do S. H. MOLASSES; superior winter-strained LARD OIL, as clear as water, at \$1.00—and a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, "at prices to suit the times."

J. M. STEVENSON.

Feb. 12.

POTATOES.

A large lot of very superior POTATOES just received. Families wanting a good article for table use, can be supplied by calling soon at the Store of J. M. STEVENSON.

March 19.

COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH

PAINTING.

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop to the Old Stand, on Washington street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, formerly known as "Weaver's Paint Shop," where he has always on hand

Canvass for Carriages.

as cheap as can be had in the City. He has also

Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons, which he will sell low. All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

All Kinds of Country Produce taken for Repairing.

Jan. 8.

Domestic Industry is the Wealth

of Nations.

Fresh Assortment of

HATS.

THE subscriber has a good assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, which he is prepared to sell at 4 to 5 lower than heretofore, and even lower than they are regularly retailed at in the cities.

A good Hat, warranted, \$1 00

Fine Silk do. fur body, 2 00

Fine Nutria do., 3 00

Fine Monterey do., 1 00

Russia do., 2 00

Mole skin, extra quality, \$2 50 to 4 00

Fine Russia Hats, and other kinds low.

The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Terms Cash, and only one price.

S. S. MCCREARY.

Gettysburg, Jan. 15.

JOHN BRINGMAN,

CABINET MAKER,

GRATEFUL for the liberal share of patronage he has heretofore received, takes this method of respectfully informing the public, that he still continues his business of

Cabinet Making,

at the Old Stand, in South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Second Square, where he is prepared to make every variety of

FURNITURE,

including

Bureaus, Centre and Dining Tables,

Bedsteads, Cupboards, Work, Wash,

and Candle-Stands, &c. &c.

in a neat, substantial, workmanlike manner, at prices to suit the times.

He is always prepared to make

COFFINS

according to order, and at the shortest notice. Having a good and handsome HEARSE, he can convey corpses to any burial ground at the lowest rate.

LUMBER, and all kinds of COUNTRY

PRODUCE taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Jan. 29.

CHEAP BLANK BOOKS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous customers, that he has on hand a large variety of half-bound Cap, Quartos do., Plain do., Demi, Medium, Day and Ledger Account Books, also Memorandum and Pass Books, to which their attention is invited, and which are sold on such terms as cannot fail to please. In addition to the Books named above, our stock comprises all the popular

School and College Books

of the day, such as the various editions of Spelling Books, the various series of Reading Books, English Dictionaries and Grammars; the works on Arithmetic, Geography, Rhetoric, Elocution, Logic, Composition, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Mensuration, Drawing, Book-keeping, History, Biography, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Natural History, Physiology, Anatomy, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, French Grammars, Dictionaries, Readers, &c., all the various German, Latin, Greek and Spanish School and Classical Books, with a variety of the standard works of the day, in the several departments of Literature, Science and Art, together with every article of Stationery now in use—all for sale at the lowest cash prices.

Particular attention will also be paid to all orders through Country Merchants and others, for Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, &c., for public and private Libraries, and no efforts will be spared to complete such orders on the most reasonable terms.

KELLER KURTZ, Bookseller & Stationer, Opposite the Bank, and a few doors east of Kurtz's Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 19.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

Wanted by the Subscriber

TO 10,000 feet White or Yellow Pine Boards; 10 to 15,000 feet Oak or Yellow Pine Shingling Laths; 12 to 15,000 good Oak Shingles; 8 to 10,000 good Chestnut do.; and 500 good Chestnut Posts.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Jan. 29.

FABRICS!

The prettiest Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S

Go and see them.

Approved Unanimously.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN PILLS

It is not our wish to trifle with the health of the community. We desire to be governed by a sacred regard to truth in whatever is here stated in relation to this extraordinary medicine; and it is this feeling of sincerity and good faith which prompts us again and again to call attention to it. We believe that no article has ever been discovered that has conferred a greater amount of benefit on the community, and the more it is known the better it is appreciated.

Save Your Doctor's Bills.

Thousands of dollars of doctor's bills have been saved by the use of this medicine, and there is little doubt that if it were more generally resorted to than it is, sickness would in most cases be prevented.

NEW YORK, April 17, 1848.

This is to certify that I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family for more than four years, and as a family medicine, believe them the best in the world. During that period, I have had no occasion for a physician, though my daughter and wife have been very low several times.

WILSON TREADWELL, Rivington st.

Nervous Debility—Loss of Energy.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills speedily and permanently restore the declining powers of the human body. This may at first be doubted, but no fact is better established—Those who use the SOVSANAR Sarsaparilla for this purpose, overlook, in doing so, a medicine far less expensive and more effectual.

Clymer, Chautauque Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1848.

Dr. Wm. Wright—Sir: For



GETTYSBURG:

Monday, April 30, 1849.

We have received from a friend, a very interesting account of the examination of the Young Ladies connected with the Newville Female Seminary, on the 30th ult. The exercises on the occasion were very creditable to all concerned. This institution is under the care of Misses Bell and Robertson, and its session opens on the 1st of May. Mr. J. McGinley, of this county, we observe, is one of the Trustees.

Not Dead.

It gives us great pleasure to mention that the announcement, last week, of the death of Mr. DEXTER, of Lattimore Township, was not correct. He was struck down suddenly, and was for a time insensible, which gave rise to the rumor of his death. He has since recovered sufficiently to be able to walk about. We hope it may be long ere we have occasion to make such an announcement again.

Fire.

We regret to state that the dwelling house of Col. BALZAN SKYNN, in Heidlersburg, was entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday night last, with the greater part of the furniture. The fire originated in the kitchen, some brands from a fire which had that day been made upon the hearth, communicating with the folding doors which were used for closing up the chimney.

New counterfeit \$20 notes on the Cumberland Bank of Allegheny are in circulation. They are signed S. Shriver, cashier; D. Shriver, president; No 438; letter B; on the left appears the figure of a female, and on the right the word twenty. The execution of the bill and its general appearance are calculated to deceive the unsuspecting.

The proceeds of the great Inauguration Ball at Washington, were \$10,436, and the expenses \$7,794—leaving a profit of \$2,642, which has been paid in equal sums to the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums of the District.

Thomas A. Cooper, Esq. died on Saturday week, about four o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence, in Bristol, Pennsylvania, of his son-in-law, Mr. Robert Tyler. He was for many years the leading American tragedian, and enjoyed a wide-extended popularity. He retired from his profession ten or fifteen years ago, since which time he has filled several political offices of trust with respectability and honor.

LOUIS NAPOLEON—Not Louis the King of the French, but Louis a knight of the Darkies, was convicted in the Dauphin county Court last week of the crime of bigamy, having no less than three wives.

The York and Cumberland Valley Railroad, to run from York to Harrisburg, is to be put under contract immediately, and the work be pushed to completion with all the energy and dispatch in the power of the company.

The Winchester Virginian of Wednesday last, says that the mild weather and a slight shower have made the wheat shake off the effects of the previous frosts in a great measure, and that with a reasonable supply of rain in May, there will be one of the largest wheat crops ever raised in the valley of Virginia.

A new Protestant Episcopal Church was consecrated yesterday week, at Fredericksburg, Va. by Right Rev. Bishop Meade; and on the following day 67 pews were sold for \$21,600.

A girl named Catharine Cole, aged 25 years, died at the poor house in Lawrence, Mass. on the 10th inst. from self starvation. She had been an inmate since the 5th of February, and during all that time had refused to take food.

For California.

A company of twenty-eight members left Frederick on Thursday week for California—each one of whom paid \$1000 into the general Treasury, which was laid out in Merchandise, Gold Washers, Wagons, &c. They also took with them a Steam Saw Mill and Grist Mill.—They are all gentlemen of respectability, moral worth, and good character. Dr. James Shorb, Francis J. Hoover, John A. Davis, and Samuel Jarboe, of the Emmitsburg district, are in the company.

One of the company for California, from Charlottesville, Va. (Mr. Thomas F. Washington,) died on the 12th inst. of cholera morbus, near the mouth of the Osage River, in Missouri. His death is very much lamented by his comrades, and has been a severe stroke upon his friends at home.

The small company from Marblehead, Mass., which sailed from New York in March, is on their return home, having lost their leader, Mr. Blaney, by cholera, on the Rio Grande, and having become disheartened.

Mr. John Quincy Adams was prostrated by a paralytic stroke, at a friend's house in Washington, about two weeks ago, and still lies in a critical situation. The left side is said to be entirely dead.

Among the persons condemned to death at Vienna for the murder of Count Latour, was a man named Drambosch, with whose family a remarkable story is connected. His mother, who is still living, and a very aged woman, disguised herself and served as a soldier under Napoleon, and received from the Emperor, as a reward for her valor, the cross of the Legion of Honor. This woman has had twelve sons, eleven of whom were slain in battle, while the twelfth is to die the death of a criminal.

Every city in New Jersey, except Belvidere, has at the recent charter elections chosen Whig municipal officers.

Important from Canada.

A telegraphic despatch from Montreal mentions that the Governor of Canada had signed the indemnity bill, which appropriates a large sum of money for the payment of claims for damages done during the attempted revolution some years since. This caused the greatest excitement among the Tories, or royalists, and on Wednesday night a tremendous riot occurred in Montreal.—The Parliament building, including the valuable library of the House, and all the public documents, were burned by the Tories. Moffat, a distinguished member of the House, has been arrested for high treason.

Territorial Extension.

The rapid emigration to California, with the prospect of the speedy organization of a State Government on the Pacific, gives rise to the utterance of some misgivings, here and there, as to the future stability of the Union. When the shores of the Pacific shall present the same animated appearance of commerce and agriculture that the Atlantic coast now exhibits, "the problem will then have to be solved," says the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, "about which American statesmen have so much differed, and that is, as to the capacity of this continent to hold together under one government. 'We confess,' adds the Observer, 'that we have ever feared this expansion of our territorial limits. We have believed the inevitable result must be the falling to pieces of the whole edifice.'"

Foreign Immigration.

The Rev Mr. Day, at a recent meeting in Boston, made some very interesting statements in regard to the foreign population. He showed that they constitute nearly one-fourth of the entire inhabitants of New York and Boston, and that the children of foreign parentage, now in the primary schools of Boston, "constitute nearly 44 per cent. of the whole number; while the number of births among the foreign population, the last year, very nearly equalled the number among the native inhabitants. Also, that of the 900,000 added to the population of the United States, in 1848, more than 300,000 were by immigration from Europe. But, he said, we need not be alarmed at this vast immigration, on the score of its increasing our pauper taxes, for it was, on the contrary, a vast increase of our national wealth, amounting, since 1820, to more than \$100,000,000; that during this period Massachusetts has added to her own wealth, from this source, about \$7,500,000. He also showed that this was doing a great work in aid of the common interests of humanity. While our Irish population have been thus adding to the resources of the States, they have also, with their characteristic benevolence, contributed immense sums for the relief of their people at home. During the last two years they had sent home through one express office alone, \$1,045,048.

Kidnapping.

Richard Dillingham was arrested at Nashville, Tenn., on the 5th of December last, having in his possession three slaves, whom he intended to carry to a free State. He had his trial last week. The prisoner, says the Nashville Gazette, confessed his guilt, and made a short address to the Court in palliation of his offence. He avowed that the act was undertaken by himself without instigation from any source, and he was alone responsible for the error into which his education and feelings of philanthropy led him. He had, he said, no other motive, than the good of the slaves, and did not expect to derive any advantage by freeing them. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary—the least time the law allows for the offence he committed. Mr. Dillingham is a Quaker, from Ohio, and has been a teacher in that State. He belongs to a respectable family and he is not without the sympathy of those who attended the trial. It was a fool-hardy enterprise in which he embarked, and dearly has he to pay for his rashness.

A Long-Winded Mayor.

Mr. Upham, the newly elected Mayor of Milwaukee, upon being inducted into office, delivered an inaugural, occupying four columns and a half in the papers. Mr. U. was formerly editor of the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette, and it passes our comprehension how he could ever have had it in his conscience to impose so great an infliction upon the newspapers, to say nothing of the amiable public. We should have thought that any man who had been an editor would have known better than to do so unreasonable a thing. Such an act is only worthy of a professional and prosy politician, devoid of a wholesome appreciation of the practical good sense of the public.—Sey.

Ladies and Children for California.

The ship Alhambra sailed from New Orleans on the 14th inst. for San Francisco, with 93 passengers, among which were the wives of 10 of the gentlemen, and 15 children; and the bark Florida sailed on the 16th, with 60 passengers, including 6 ladies, 4 children and 4 servants—the latter colored slaves probably.

Fruit Destroyed in the West.

The sudden change from warm spring weather to cold winter weather, which took place on Sunday the 15th, has destroyed nearly all the fruit in the vicinity of Cincinnati, the Gazette says, and in the adjacent parts of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. As far north as the National Road, in Ohio, and as far south as Frankfort, in Kentucky, every species of fruit tree is taken, except late-blooming apples. Even grapes are so much damaged as to leave but little hope of anything beyond the most meagre vintage.

The Fruit.

The Georgetown, D. C. Advocate says, in reference to the injured fruit: "We have heard the opinion expressed by some who have examined, that the loss will not be entire, but that there will still be a considerable yield from the later kinds."

Graham's Magazine, for May, has been received. It is splendidly embellished—and its contents are all original, and, as usual, highly interesting.

Late from Europe.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night, in 12 days from Liverpool. The news is very important from the Continent—and war and anarchy appear to prevail in many parts. Hostilities have recommenced between Denmark and Prussia, and the Danish fleet has blockaded many of the German ports. One of the Danish squadrons, in attempting to capture a fortress of Eckenforde, on the 5th inst., was utterly defeated, and a line of battle ship and a frigate fell into the hands of the Prussians.—The line of battle ship grounded, and, taking fire shortly after, exploded, and SEVEN HUNDRED on board perished!

A renewal of distractions has arisen in Italy. The people having gained a temporary triumph in Genoa and Tuscany, are preparing to resist the further encroachments of Austria. Rome, though quiet, is unsettled. The Pope still continues at Gaeta.

The King of Naples is preparing for an immediate attack on Sicily, and Palermo has been blockaded.

Central Germany is in a state of confusion, the King of Prussia having refused the Imperial Crown tendered to him by a small majority of the Frankfurt Assembly.

A victory has been gained by the Hungarian forces over the Austrians. The latter lost 1300 men, 24 pieces of cannon, and 40 wagons.

The town of Brescia, in Austrian Italy, revolted, and the Austrian General Rayhan set down before the walls with 3,200 men and 6 pieces of cannon. The town was bombarded for 6 hours, and the streets were carried at the point of the bayonet. The carnage was awful, there being a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and the town reduced to ashes. Many were burned alive in their houses.

France is tranquil.

England is somewhat affected in trade by the Continental disturbances. There has been an advance in the price of breadstuffs, cotton, &c.

The news from Ireland continues of the most heart-rending character. The Parish of Connaught is now almost a wilderness. Out of a population of 12,000 four years ago, scarcely one-half remain.

Murder.

An old lady, named Sarah Preston, aged about 70 years, living near the Sugar Loaf Mountains in Frederick county, was found murdered in her house on Tuesday last—supposed to have been done on Monday night, as the bedding was undisturbed. There was a large deep cut in the side of the head. Money was no doubt the object, as she was known to have about \$60 in her possession. She had been entirely alone for the last few weeks.

The Gold Dollars.

It is said that the new issue of gold dollars from the mint, would be ready for emission at the close of last week. They are a beautiful coin, a trifle smaller than the half dime.

An epitome of the new Militia Law, will be found upon our first page.

Perilous Situation.

The schr. Mary Logden, Capt. Hawse, at N. Orleans on the 16th inst. from Thomaston, Me., took fire on the 27th of March in the hold, from the lime getting wet, the schooner having one thousand barrels on board. When Capt. H. first discovered the fire he was about two hundred and fifty miles from the Balize. The crew kept the fire from bursting out until they arrived in the river, when the towboat Phoenix went to their assistance, and by the use of her pumps succeeded in extinguishing it by boring holes in her bottom, and forcing the water into the hold. She had been on fire 18 days before it was extinguished, and had thrown overboard 400 bbls. of her cargo.

There has been on exhibition, for some time past, in our Atlantic cities, a splendid panorama of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which has excited considerable attention. It was being exhibited at Troy, N. Y. week before last, when a fire occurred in the building, and it was destroyed. The painting was valued at \$30,000, on which only \$10,000 was insured.

Black Tea, says an exchange paper, becomes more popular in the South. Doctors have forbidden the use of green Tea during the cholera season. Green Tea is strongly impregnated with copper, and black tea with iron.

Locusts.

The New Orleans Bee says that in some parts of Texas the locusts have appeared in vast numbers, and are devouring every thing green and vegetable that comes in their way. The whole country is full of them, from Austin to the Gulf of Mexico. If this is related without exaggeration, this insect visitation may be worse than the cholera or yellow fever; for though no life is actually taken, the means of living are destroyed, and much suffering and disease may ensue.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 37 to 4 50
Wheat,	1 03 to 1 05
Rye,	55 to 59
Corn,	47 to 53
Oats,	22 to 25
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 7 75

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor M. L. STOLLEN, of Pennsylvania College to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of John McConaughy, Esq., deceased—all of this borough.

On the same day, by the Rev. Wm. S. Fyster, SAMUEL S. SCHNECKER, D. D., Professor of Theology in the Seminary at this place, to Miss ESTHER MCNALLY, daughter of Wm. Wagner, Esq., of Germantown, Pa.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. DANIEL POLEY, to Miss MARIA BEAR—both of Cumberland township.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. De Necker, Mr. WM. STAUB, to Miss MARGARETTA McSHERRY—both of Littlestown.

At Pittsburg, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Francis Herron, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM H. HERRN, formerly of Gettysburg, to Miss CORNELIA M., daughter of John Thaw, Esq.—all of Pittsburg.

Borough Whig Ticket.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the Borough on Saturday evening last, the following Ticket was settled for support at the election to-morrow: Burgess—William King. Council—Wm. Wysofsky, John Gilbert, Peter Stallsmith, David Heagy, George Little. Street and Road Commissioners—Benjamin Lefever, Quintin Armstrong. School Directors—F. E. Vandersloot, John A. Swope.

The general election took place in the State of Virginia on Thursday last. So far as heard the returns are favorable to the Whigs.

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned, grateful for the warm and generous support extended to him by his friends two years ago, again announces himself a Candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the action of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicits the support and suffrages of his fellow-citizens. JOHN FAHNESTOCK, Gettysburg, April 30. tc

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE subscriber respectfully announces himself to the Voters of Adams County, as a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the action of the Whig County Convention,) and would be thankful for the support of his fellow-citizens. GEORGE ARNOLD, Gettysburg, April 30. tc

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE subscriber has just received, at his old stand, a new STOCK OF GOODS, which, having been purchased towards the close of the market season, (Goods having fallen considerably,) he is enabled to offer at much reduced prices. It embraces a full and well-selected assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c.,

which he asks those wishing to purchase, to call and examine, confident of pleasing. J. M. STEVENSON, April 30. tc

FRESH CHEESE.

THOSE wanting good NEW ENGLAND CHEESE, can be accommodated by calling at STEVENSON'S. April 30.

JUST received—Fresh SHAD, HERRING and MACKEREL, by the Barrel, or retail, at STEVENSON'S Store. April 30.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners will make an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. upon all State and County Taxes assessed for the year 1849, and paid to Collectors on or before the 30th of June next, and Collectors are hereby required to make said abatement to all persons paying before said day. Collectors will be required to make their payment to the County Treasurer on or before the 3d day of July next, otherwise they will not be entitled to any abatement. It will be the duty of Collectors to call upon individuals personally, between this and the first of July next.

A. HEINTZELMAN, } Comm'rs.
JACOB KING,
J. G. MORNINGSTAR,
ATTEST—J. AUGHINBAUGH, Clerk. April 30. tc

UNPATENTED LANDS.

"Act 10th April, 1843, Section 29.—That from and after the passage of this act, the State Treasurer be and is hereby required to abate five per centum of the purchase money due on all unpatented lands appropriated on warrants heretofore granted: Provided, The said purchase money be paid into the treasury on or before the first day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty." The above section of an Act of Assembly, recently passed, is published, that those in Adams County, who desire to avail themselves of its provisions, may take notice of it in proper time.

A. HEINTZELMAN, } Comm'rs.
JACOB KING,
J. G. MORNINGSTAR,
ATTEST—J. AUGHINBAUGH, Clerk. April 30. tc

COMMON SCHOOLS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, April 19, 1849. To the Commissioners of Adams County: GENTLEMEN.—In pursuance of the thirty-second section of an act, entitled "An act for the regulation and continuance of a system of Education by Common Schools," passed the 7th day of April, 1849, I herewith transmit to you a statement of the amount to which every district in your county is entitled, out of the annual appropriation of \$200,000, for the year 1850, as follows:

Districts.	pol.	cts.
Berwick,	82	82
Conowago,	74	74
Cumberland,	118	49
Franklin,	375	07
Freedom,	51	66
Germany,	110	29
Gettysburg,	191	89
Hamilton,	128	74
Hamiltonbar,	139	81
Huntington,	161	99
Lattimore,	97	38
Liberty,	72	16
Menallen,	268	59
Mountjoy,	100	56
Mountpleasant,	139	81
Oxford,	82	82
Reading,	119	72
Strabala,	137	76
Tyrone,	89	38
Union,	102	51

Respectfully, yours, TOWNSEND HAINES, Superintendent of Common Schools.

Pursuant to law, we, the undersigned, publish the foregoing.

A. HEINTZELMAN, } Comm'rs.
JACOB KING,
J. G. MORNINGSTAR,
Commissioners of Adams County. ATTEST—J. AUGHINBAUGH, Clerk. April 30. tc

BRIGADE NOTICE.

BY order of the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby countermand the order lately issued by me, for Review and Inspection of this Brigade. JOHN SCOTT, Brig. Ins. 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M. April 23. 4t

LIST OF RETAILERS

Of Goods, Wares & Merchandise, Within the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the Act of April 22d, 1846—for the year 1849:

CLASS.	DEALERS.	LICENSE.
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Borough of Gettysburg.
9. Samuel Fahnestock & Sons, \$25 00
10. George Arnold, 12 50
11. Abraham Arnold, 12 50
12. David Muldoon, 10 00
13. Cobean & King, 7 00
14. John M. Stevenson, 7 00
15. George Little, 7 00
16. Marcus Samson, 7 00
17. David Ziegler, (liquors,) 15 00
18. Henry Sell, 10 00
19. Samuel H. Buehler, 7 00
20. Keller Kurtz, 7 00
21. J. Lawrence Schick, 7 00

Cumberland Township.
14. John Weikert, 7 00
15. Wm. B. Reily, 7 00

Straban Township.
14. Abraham King, 7 00
15. David Shull, 7 00
16. Ambrose McFarlane, 7 00

Menallen Township.
14. Jesse Houck, (liquors,) 10 50
15. Edward Stahl, " 10 50
16. John Burkholder, " 10 50
17. John McKnight, 7 00
18. Abel T. Wright, 7 00
19. Peter Hulick, 7 00
20. George Munnigh, 7 00
21. John Boyer, 7 00
22. Samuel Faber, jr., 7 00

Tyrone Township.
14. Jacob Hollinger, 7 00
15. David Deistrick, 7 00
16. Jesse Cline, 7 00

Hamilton Township.
14. Jacob S. Hildebrand, 7 00
15. Charles Spangler, 7 00
16. John Aulabaugh, (liquors,) 10 50
17. William Wolf, 10 50
18. John Ruff, 7 00
19. John Heagy, 7 00
20. Francis Hildebrand, (liquors,) 10 50

Franklin Township.
14. Abraham Scott, 7 00
15. Thomas J. Cooper, 7 00
16. Philip Haun, 7 00
17. Jacob Loeber, 7 00
18. Peter Mickle, (liquors,) 10 50
19. Stick & Witmore, 10 50
20. Bucher & Hoover, " 10 50

Hamiltonbar Township.
14. Jacob Brinkerhoff, 10 00
15. Geo. W. Heagy, 7 00
16. C. T. Wengley, 7 00
17. Jacob Haeffig, 7 00

Liberty Township.
14. John Nunnemaker, 7 00
15. Isaac Riddlemer & Co., 7 00

Huntington Township.
12. Wm. & B. Gardner, (liquors,) 18 75
13. Holtzinger & Ferree, " 15 00
14. Wm. Kettlewell, 7 00
15. Jacob A. Myers, 7 00

Lattimore Township.
14. David Newcomer, (liquors,) 10 50

Oxford Township.
13. Jacob Martin, (liquors,) 15 00
14. Lilly & Riley, " 15 00
15. Sylvester Fink, " 10 50
16. John Clunk, " 7 00

Berwick Township.
14. Wm. Bittiger, (liquors,) 10 50
15. Eichelberger & Hollinger, " 10 50

Mountpleasant Township.
13. Miller & Currens, 10 00
14. John Shealy, (liquors,) 10 50

Mountjoy Township.
14. William Walker, 7 00

Reading Township.
14. David M. White, 7 00
15. Jacob Aulabaugh, jr. (liquors,) 10 50
16. Henry B. Smith, 7 00

Germany Township.
13. Henry Schriver, (liquors,) 15 00
14. Sneeringer & Renshaw, 15 00
15. George Myers & Son, 15 00
16. Wm. C. Stallsmith, 7 00
17. Edward C. Bishop, 7 00
18. Ephraim Harner, 7 00

Conowago Township.
14. John Busby, (liquors,) 10 50
15. John Busby, jr., " 10 50

Union Township.
14. Peter Long, (liquors,) 10 50

Those who sell Liquors, and are not classed in the above classification, will pay 50 per cent. in addition to the amount of their respective classifications.

APPEAL.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return and classification, that I will hold an Appeal at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 29th day of May next, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, to hear all persons that may consider themselves aggrieved by said classification. J. AUGHINBAUGH, Mercantile Appraiser. April 30. 3t

IT IS JUST WHAT IS WANTED—Say all who ever used McLane's Vermifuge! Read the following letter from an agent: SALUBRIA, Chemung co. N. Y. Feb. 20, 1847. J. Kidd & Co.—When your agent was here I had just opened, and he left but a few dozen of McLane's Vermifuge, and I find it is going off very fast, and thus far it has given good satisfaction, and has proved to be just what the public wants, and we have got it going, and I do not wish to get out. I have but one dozen left. When your agent was here, I think he told me some place to send if I should want more, but if he did, I have forgotten. Will you have the goodness to order for me six dozen more on the receipt of this. PETER FRYER.

For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg; CALBRAITH & KNOS, Harrisburg; JAMES McKNIGHT, Bendersville; JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Heidlersburg; HOLTZINGER & FERREE, York Springs; JACOB AULABAUGH, Hampton; J. S. HILDEBRAND, East Berlin; H. SHRYVER, Littlestown.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 19th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M.

A number of Lots of TIMBER LAND, late the property of WILLIAM SALKER, deceased, situated in Huntington township, adjoining lands of Henry Shultz, Samuel Shelly and others. The terms will be made known by THOMAS McCLEARY, Adm'r.

By the Court—HUGH DEWEY, Clerk. April 23. 13

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 22d day of May next, viz:

The first account of David T. Sneeringer, Administrator of the estate of Anthony Fleishman, deceased

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 24 1849.

The interesting ceremony of presenting the sword to General Taylor, voted by the Virginia Legislature, in token of their approbation of his victories in the valley of the Rio Grande, took place at 11 o'clock to-day, in the public reception room of the Presidential mansion. A large concourse had assembled to witness this presentation, and listen to the addresses on the occasion. The committee on the part of the State of Virginia, consisted of R. Travers Daniel, W. W. Crump, Henry L. Brooke, Lilburn H. Trigg, and Jno. W. Daniel, Esqrs.

This sword, which is said to have cost \$1,400, was manufactured by Ames & Co., Chicopee, Massachusetts. The hilt and scabbard are of pure gold, beautifully ornamented. The blade is of the finest steel, bronzed and ornamented with flowers. Among the devices on the scabbard, are, near the hilt, the Goddess of Liberty; in the centre, the American Eagle, and near the point, a miniature sketch of the storming of Monterey. The inscription is on the scabbard, viz: "Presented by the State of Virginia to her distinguished son, Major General Zachary Taylor, for his gallantry and good conduct at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista."

The case containing the sword and scabbard, is of black walnut, highly polished, silver ornamented, lined with blue velvet, and bearing the simple inscription, on a blue silver plate, "Major General Zachary Taylor, U. S. Army."

The address, on the part of the committee, was delivered by Mr. Travers Daniel, chairman. You will perceive, from this report, that it was touchingly beautiful, and I observed many an eye moisten, as the speaker proceeded. Gen. Taylor was sensibly affected, and this was particularly apparent in the hesitation which marked the delivery of his reply. Mr. Daniel said, substantially:—

General:—In the name of Virginia we are deputed to present to you a sword. On it is inscribed, in enduring characters, her message of affectionate approbation—"Presented by Virginia to her distinguished son, Major General Zachary Taylor, for his gallantry and good conduct at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista."

To the modest ear of manly worth, we know that the language of personal eulogy, however sincere and well deserved, is always unpleasing. But there are occasions, and this is one, when the full heart may speak out—when, anticipating the impartial judgment of history, it may, without offence to propriety, render to exalted services performed by the living, that tribute which treasure cannot purchase, nor power extort—the spontaneous homage of a free, enlightened and grateful people.

Palo Alto—Resaca de la Palma—Monterey—Buena Vista!—what mingled emotions of joy and melancholy are excited by these names! Of grief for the brave—

—"who sank to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!"—

Of exultation at the proud achievements of the living on those glorious fields. Sir, you cannot know, as we know, how, at the first threatened shock of arms on the Rio Grande, to the general surprise, and without a sign of warning, we saw the gallant little band under your command—poorly appointed, few in amount, and most of whom had never met an enemy—opposed by an overwhelming force of triple its own numbers, the very flower of the Mexican army—when to all great loss seemed inevitable—to many its destruction not improbable—when in the pause of excited expectation, the very heart of the nation stood still—

"And the bravest held his breath for a time!"

You cannot know, I say, what an electric thrill of exultation shot through that heart, when the news came to us that you had triumphed; that success had impressed on your standard that prestige which could never afterwards desert it.

At Monterey! What fresh emotions of pride and satisfaction welled up in that heart, when the world beheld with admiring eyes, not alone the valor of the soldier—the wisdom and sagacity of mature and well-considered counsels,—but that brighter exhibition of greatness, which saved woman in her weakness, and childhood in its helplessness, and mercifully tempered the splendors of victory with a still more glorious humanity.

Buena Vista! It is a field that shall live in story with the Pass of Thermopylae. Where else was victory ever achieved against such tremendous odds! And when we consider the circumstances under which that conflict was fought by you—the intrepid boldness of a position assumed against the untrained counsels of superiors, the wisdom of which was vindicated by complete and thorough success—when we regard the consequences personal to the officer—political and military, which would have flowed from disaster to our arms—or if we look to the Mexican side and see the Commander struggling to maintain his power at home, and setting all upon the issue of the conflict—perhaps there are few events in our annals of deeper interest to the soldier or the statesman who would study well the history of this country.

It was for the sterling qualities of head and heart, displayed on these occasions of uncommon trial, that the nation looks to you as one in whose hands its destinies will be secure; and has afforded to you the occasion, a second time, to illustrate in American History, that the successful warrior may prove the wise, moderate,

and prudent statesman—and to exhibit, on an exalted theatre, the truth so full of moral beauty, that

"Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war."

May your administration, sir, redound to the honor and prosperity of our beloved country; and that well over, in retirement, may the evening of a well spent life be as serene and happy as its noon is bright and glorious.

Sir, it only remains to deliver to you the gift of Virginia—a cherished possession to yourself—an heirloom of Fame, to be transmitted to those who will come after you. Well won, we know it will be worthily worn, in the spirit of that sentiment with which the Father of his Country bequeathed the sword which achieved our liberty, never to be drawn but in defence of your country, and never sheathed until that object be attained.

General Taylor replied:—
Gentlemen: I receive, with emotions of profound respect and gratitude, the sword voted by the Legislature of the State of Virginia, which you have been deputed to present in her name.

It need hardly be said that this token of approbation and of confidence bears with it unusual interest and value. It is from the State of my extraction and nativity—a State distinguished throughout the American annals, for the abilities, the valor and the patriotism of her children, and which yields to none in devotion to the cause of constitutional liberty. This offering of her representatives will be cherished with jealous care and handed down as a precious inheritance to my children.

You allude to the services which have had the good fortune to elicit the approval of my countrymen. The recent campaigns in Mexico, so far as military combinations and the actions of commanders are concerned, have now become matters of history; but no history can fitly record the sufferings, the privations, the courage and the constancy of the common soldiers. To the steadiness and discipline of the rank and file, ably led, as they were, by the platoon and regimental officers, our success must be mainly ascribed. Without such officers and such men, no inspiration, no good fortune, could have averted disgrace from our arms.

I beg, through you, to convey to the able and distinguished Governor of Virginia, to the Legislature, and to the people of the State over which he worthily presides, my most sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments for the high honor I have this day received; and allow me to present to you, gentlemen, my thanks for the very handsome manner in which you have discharged the trust confided to you.

These ceremonies having been concluded, and this being the usual reception day, the General was engaged until two o'clock in receiving those who take these opportunities to pay the customary visits of respect to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. Mrs. Bliss also presided, with her accustomed grace, in the ladies' reception room.

The Treasury Department.—It is stated that Mr. Secretary Meredith has addressed a circular to the chiefs of bureaus in his department, requiring from each a statement of the condition of the bureau, as to its business; whether all its work is up, and if not, the reasons for the delay; what clerks are behindhand with their work, &c. The circular also states the public interests require that the public officers should execute their duties with promptness and despatch; and directs that all officers and clerks who are behindhand with their business, shall be required to work at extra hours till it be completed.

The National Monument, to the Father of his Country, at Washington, had its foundation completed on Friday week, and the laying of the marble of the stupendous column has already commenced. According to the Intelligence, the mighty structure has a most substantial and workmanlike basis.

Freshet in Lower Canada.—In consequence of the great rise of the St. Lawrence, a large portion of the land between Berthier and Quebec, a distance of upward of one hundred miles, was under water. At Three Rivers, the inhabitants were sailing through the streets on Thursday week, and the bridges between that place and Quebec had been swept away.

Shocking Tragedy in Texas.—In Texas at a place called "Point," in Pano county, a bloody scene occurred lately. Some men were playing cards. Two of them, a doctor and a young man, fell out, and concluded to have a fight with their fists—went out, stripped themselves, and the young man declined. They then resumed their game. After playing awhile, the young man said he was willing "to fight with knives," whereupon, the doctor commenced on him. After a few mutual stabs, the doctor killed him. His brother then took it up, and was also killed. The other brothers of the two, of whom there were, in all, eight, now attacked the doctor and killed him.

A Seasonable Invention.—A New Yorker has invented a contrivance which is called a Walk-in-the-Water, with which a man can plunge into the river and swim about like a duck without danger, using a finger only as a propeller. He is so much at ease that he may read a newspaper, take a comfortable nap, or eat a snack while floating. This is just the contrivance for an afternoon in midsummer.

LETTER FROM MEXICO.

We find in the *N. O. Picayune* of the 15th, an interesting letter from a party of Californians, who on the 24th March had reached Mier, Mexico. The letter speaks of the frightful ravages of the Cholera along the Rio Grande, and the company, although themselves escaping, had witnessed nothing but suffering and death, upon their arrival at Mier, which had not yet been visited by the cholera. They witnessed a religious ceremony got up to propitiate the Deity and solicit an exemption from the cholera in favor of Mier. The doors and windows of nearly all the houses on the main plaza were dressed with calico of gay colors, or with white muslin, and the church was brilliantly illuminated. Children by dozens, or rather by the gross, assembled in front of the cathedral, bearing little flags or handkerchiefs upon sticks, while scores of women, young and old, flocked to the cathedral, where a mass was said by the priests in full robes, and the solemn chants of the worshippers at that altar, reverberated in an impressive manner from the arches and alcoves of the old cathedral. Anon the solemn peals of the organ were heard, the bells of the edifice were rung, and the priests, preceded by altar boys, bearing burning candles, and followed by a string of old men, also bearing candles, sallied from the sacred edifice, and passed through the children who were kneeling in front in two rows. One carried the host, others burning censers, and, chanting as they went, they proceeded to the first corner of the plaza, where a table was spread, upon which were burning candles. There the procession stopped; priests, men, women, and children knelt, and a prayer was said. In this way they passed around the plaza, kneeling and praying at every outlet, rockets, in the meanwhile, being projected, and bursting in the air, with an explosion like a pistol shot. There were at least five hundred persons in the procession.

Cholera in Western Mississippi.—We find in the *Pittsburg Post* of Friday, a letter from Independence, Mo., dated April 7th, and written by Capt. Thos. S. Hart, of Pittsburg, which states that the Cholera has made its appearance there among the California emigrants. It was also prevailing to a considerable extent at St. Joseph. There were about 1500 Californians in the neighborhood of Independence. Traders who had just arrived from Santa Fe, said reports had reached that place just as they left, that the gold diggers were averaging from six to seven hundred dollars per day. Capt. Hart expected to be about three or four months in making the trip.

Melancholy.—During the upward trip of the Shenandoah, which arrived at Cincinnati on the 15th inst., the family of Mr. Lippencott, said to be from Philadelphia, met with a melancholy affliction. Mrs. L. was taken with the cholera and died, and a short time afterwards she was accompanied in the sleep of death by her husband—leaving seven children orphans, none of whom could tell where they resided.

The Emigration Overland to California.—It has already been stated that one thousand emigrants were at Independence, Mo., on the 7th inst. A letter from Van Buren, one of the Western starting points for California, dated March 27th, says:

"The estimate of the emigration from this point may be made from the following facts:—Nine hundred from the State of Arkansas will leave; four hundred strangers are at this town and Fort Smith; two hundred from Memphis are on the Arkansas, on their way; thirty from Pittsburg; one thousand are said to be coming up by land from Napoleon, at the mouth of the river. How many more are coming, your readers, who are better informed on the subject than I am, are better able to judge."

A letter from Independence, April 8th, says:—
"A company from New York sold their wagons and implements a few days ago, and have returned home."

Fatal Affair in Mexico.—A party of Americans on their way to California, stopped at the city of Irapuato, on the 7th ult., and remained all night. A dispute arose between one of them, Chas. Dunham, of Connecticut, and the proprietor of the house where they stopped, in regard to three cents of their bill. The matter was referred to the Alcalde, who summoned a guard. One of the men, Carroll, drew a pistol, to use in case of need, when he was knocked down.—Dunham attempted to escape on horseback, but he was shot and killed. The rest of the party were injured, but contrived to escape into the cathedral yard. The Alcalde subsequently made numerous protestations of regret, had the wounded cared for, and gave Dunham a Christian burial. The party then resumed their march.

The Heir of the Earldom of Angus.—A title of the Douglass family, has been discovered to be an old gardener at Capetown, who calls himself Dalgleish. The Queen means to give him the Earldom, and its income of £30,000 a year. Comfortable.

The Russian Peasant considers himself well fed, if he has rye bread and sour cabbage soup, with a lump of fat or hog's lard boiled in it by way of a relish.

Mrs. Farnham has succeeded in obtaining fifty-eight female emigrants in the Eastern cities, who are to sail from New York for California during the present week in the ship Angelique.

Mail Robbery.—For some time past letters containing money, mailed at Montrose, Pa. to go to the East, having been abstracted from the mail, an investigation was commenced under the direction of one of the Postmaster General's special Agents, when the trial letters were finally opened at Great Bend, by George Baldwin, Postmaster of the place. Mr. L. was immediately arrested; \$20 in money and an opened letter were found upon him, together with twenty-two other letters addressed to different persons. He was lodged in jail at Montrose to await his trial.

Annexation Repudiated in the Canada Legislature.—In the Canada Legislature on Saturday week, while the tariff question was under discussion, the subject of annexation was casually alluded to, when Mr. Blake, Solicitor General, rose and spoke as follows:

"He deeply regretted that such a proposal should have emanated from any political party, or from any section of the Province. The darkest day for Canada would be that on which the last of the British troops should leave her shores. He trusted that he should never see that day, and he believed the sentiments he had uttered would be responded to by every Honorable Member in the House."

This speech was received with loud cheers from all quarters of the House, and Mr. Blake is one of the disaffected party.

A Horse Thief Caged.—A noted horse-thief, whose real name is said to be John Trinly, from near Phenixville, Chester co., was convicted last week, in the Lancaster Quarter Sessions, of stealing a horse from Stephen Hiestand, and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary, and to three years for stealing a saddle and bridle at the same time. He had previously been convicted in Lebanon of stealing a horse and bridle from Joseph Bomberger and sentenced to two years and six months, making his whole term of imprisonment nine years and six months.

A Singular Case of Deformity in a young woman, living in Ashville, North Carolina, is reported in the *Surgical Journal*. She was born completely destitute both of arms and legs, the situation of which is merely indicated by small round projections, thus being, in fact, a mere human trunk, surmounted by a head.—She possesses, however, a remarkable power of locomotion, and can transport herself over the floor with ease, by submitting her body to a kind of rotary motion alternately from the right to left, and the contrary. This is what Benton would call "revolving on one's axis."

Indictable Music.—At the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas in Darke county, Ohio, a number of individuals were indicted, and found guilty of riot, for serenading a wedding party with instruments of music disagreeable to ears polite. Judge Holt's charge to the jury, copied below from the *Greenville Banner*, settles the law of all such cases in this circuit, and may be interesting to some of our readers:

"The assemblage of three or four persons with bells, horns and fire arms, and with these to approach the house where a family resides, rattling bells, blowing horns, and discharging fire arms, especially in the night season, calculated to alarm and terrify the inmates, is against the peace, and riotous. Nor does it change the character of such transaction, that a wedding was the occasion of it.—Nor can it be justified on the ground that it was intended as a serenade, and was customary in the neighborhood where it enacted. In this age of progress, while progressing in physical science and improvements of every kind, we should see to it that we do not fall behind in the improvement of manners and morals."

"Some of the witnesses have spoken of a custom in that neighborhood to honor weddings with music of this kind.—Such a custom is illegal; it belongs not to civilization, and should not receive the sanction of court and jury sitting in a civilized community. It has been said that 'Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast.'"

"It must be a wild beast indeed that can be soothed by the hideous sounds of cow bells, horse fiddles, and ram's horns, commingling together, and interspersed with the occasional explosion of gunpowder."

"Such serenades are unlawful and riotous. Such is the law. The jury will find the defendants guilty or not guilty as they find the facts."

Temperance Law of Wisconsin.—We mentioned briefly the other day that the Senate of Wisconsin had passed a bill making vendors of intoxicating drinks responsible for the support of all paupers occasioned in any way by their traffic. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 10 to 3, and the Assembly 29 to 21. We believe no other Legislative body in the United States has taken so decided a stand on the subject of spirituous liquors as Wisconsin. It requires all persons who would vend or retail "spirituous liquors," to give bond to the town authorities, with three sureties, in \$1,000, "conditioned to pay all damages the community or individuals may sustain by reason of such traffic; to support all paupers, widows and orphans; pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions made, growing out of, or justly attributable to such traffic."—And it is made the duty of the officer holding the bond to deliver it to "any person who may claim to be injured by said traffic."

FROM AFRICA.—A Wonderful Monarch.—The bark Adeline arrived at New York, on Sunday, from the coast of Africa, where she sailed on the 17th of February. She brings a valuable cargo, among which are 344 ounces of gold dust and a variety of ornaments. The most interesting intelligence is relative to a mission that had been despatched by the English government, to the powerful interior African kings, for the purpose, if possible, of effecting treaties with them, and to procure their aid in putting a stop to the traffic in slaves.

The British agent is Mr. Cruickshank, and from the *Herald's* account of his visit to the capital of the Kingdom of Dahomy, we quote the following extract:

Mr. Cruickshank was empowered to offer an equivalent amounting to £1,000 per annum to the King of Dahomy, should he succeed in making a treaty with him for the suppression of the trade in negroes, by which he was to use his influence in putting it down, and more particularly not to participate in it himself. He, it appears, is the largest seller of negroes in Africa, as, annually, he disposes of from 20,000 to 30,000, besides procuring domestics for himself and his chiefs. For this purpose, he makes annual slave hunts, which he conducts, and shares the dangers. He is the absolute sovereign of the nation, and the people are all solely under his control, to whom they look to as a master; no person can hold any property except by his permission, even during life, and at death all reverts to him; he is protected by an immense army of women, numbered by Mr. C. at thousands: these amazons are his body guard; they never leave him, and are answerable for the safety of his person.

In his talk with the agent of the British government, he evinced a shrewdness in diplomatic affairs seldom met within the negro. He conceded all the arguments in favor of the treaty, on the score of humanity, &c. &c; but placed the affair strictly in a pecuniary view, along with the custom of his country.—He had received the crown from his father, to whom, like him, all his people looked up to as their supporter; that it required between £200 and £300 a year for the support of the government, of which he derived at least £200 by the slave trade; that this was the great source of his revenue, and support of his crown and country. How, then, could those of England expect that he should give up his country to ruin by accepting the paltry sum now offered. He would, however, endeavour to turn the minds of his people to agricultural pursuits, offered land to the British government, on the sea shore, to establish factories, and to aid, assist, and protect them in their interior trade, throughout the several territories. Mr. C. had much talk on this subject. He was exceedingly adroit and careful not to commit himself in conversation.

The *Herald* adds:—"We learn that the particular king referred to, has arranged a 'vocal telegraph,' by lines of posts, by which information is conveyed to him, over a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, in about one hour's time, which enables him to make the proper disposition of his slaves."

The War in Europe.—The Turkish Sultan expects to have an army of 250,000 men assembled before autumn, with which to oppose the hostile designs of Russia, so that the battles in Italy do not by any means settle the question of peace or war in Europe.

"The Epistle of St. Paul" is the title of a new paper about to be started at the town of St. Paul, the capital of the new territory of Minnesota. It must be a good paper to prove itself worthy of so high a title.

There is a man in Grant county, Kentucky, who is so very miserly, that whenever he sends his negro servant down into the cellar for apples, he makes him whistle all the way down to the apple box, and back, to prevent him from eating any of the fruit. Fact.

A Genuine Progressive.—Major Lewis Flagg, of Nelson county, Ky., who claims to be the real and genuine "Tumsech Killer," offers himself as a Candidate for the Convention to remodel the Constitution of that State. He announces that he will not only advocate the election of Judges, Magistrates, &c. &c. by the people, but will also go for the election of Preachers, School-masters and Tavern-keepers. As to Sheriffs, Constables, &c., he regards them as nuisances, and says he will go for abolishing them. He considers it quite Anti-Democratic to grant any set of men exclusive privileges, merely to bedevil and harass other people about paying their debts, while they never pay their own.

Wisconsin Bankrupt.—The Milwaukee Sentinel informs us the treasury of Wisconsin is so palpably empty that the members of the late Legislature either went home without any money, or had to stand a heavy shave on their warrants. The counties are delinquent to the amount of over \$19,000. The deficiency in the treasury is about \$25,000.

Col. T. H. Benton.—It is understood that a formidable organization is on foot in Missouri to prevent the re-election of Col. Benton to the U. S. Senate, chiefly on the ground of his position on the slavery question. To counteract this, Col. B. will visit the principal points in the State previous to the next election, and address the people in regard to this and other important matters.

NAUTICAL ROMANCE.

In perusing our files of Chinese and East India papers, we have been much interested in a romantic story of real life, which we find in the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*. The heroine of the affair truly exhibited unusual qualities of mind. The *Telegraph* says:—

The Rainbow, from Southampton to Aden, arrived there about the 16th ult. Captain Arnold, her late commander, died ten days before the ship reached that port, and the chief mate was so habituated to drunkenness, that he had been confined to his cabin several times during the passage. The captain's daughter, about 16 years of age, was on board, and after her father's death, the second mate, who had assumed the command, made a daring and insidious attempt to entice the young lady and run away with the ship. She indignantly and successfully repelled all his base and dastardly attempts, and although suffering under a painful bereavement, at once rushed on the quarter deck, and made a public appeal to the ship's crew, as British seamen, and threw herself on their protection. This well-judged resolution had the desired effect; the seamen (except two of their number, who were led away by the second mate) declared, with that manly feeling which sailors so often display, that they would to a man protect her from all harm, and told the second mate and their misguided shipmates in very plain terms, that if he, the second mate, gave the slightest molestation to their late commander's daughter, they would pitch him overboard, and any one else who dared to follow his example, should share the same fate.

Miss Arnold then, with great presence of mind, begged the ship's company would grant her one especial favor.—Her character, her manners, and her well-timed appeal which she had already made, induced the crew to declare their assent to any thing she might ask.—Miss Arnold then said that the safety of the ship and her own security from insult could only be insured by throwing overboard that instant every drop of spirits in the ship. Without hesitation the seamen consented, and, leaving no time for reflection, they forthwith got the spirits on deck and threw every drop overboard. From that time Miss Arnold had her screened cot secured near the wheel, and slept alongside the binnacle, and three of the crew kept a faithful watch around her, during the remainder of the voyage; and these faithful guardians of one of our beloved countrywomen never failed to evince the utmost respect, and preserved the most rigid decorum, honorable in every point of view to themselves, and to that charge which they had pledged themselves to undertake.

Miss Arnold wrote a statement of all these occurrences, and forwarded it to Captain Haines, on the ship's arrival, when the second mate and disaffected men were immediately arrested and sent to prison. The chief officer had indulged himself to such an excess, that after the captain's death, and in the absence of all means of resort to his favorite stimulants, he was perfectly useless.

Miss Arnold became the welcome guest of Captain Thomas, at Aden, and every possible attention was shown to this noble-minded lady by the whole society there.

Subsequent to Miss Arnold's charge against the second mate, Captain Haines applied to her for a circumstantial statement of what had occurred on board the rainbow after her father's death. The lady complied with his request immediately, and her narrative was so well and ably written, that it excited admiration on all sides. At her solicitation, her father's remains were preserved in a cask of spirits, and were buried at Aden the day after the ship's arrival. She had always kept his accounts. The second mate navigated the ship, but several of the crew knew the proper course to Aden, and all his proceedings were narrowly watched.

Horrible Conflagration.—One of the most heart-rending events that ever came to our knowledge occurred near Big Bone Spring, in Boone county, Ky., about midnight on Saturday week. Mr. Richard Johnston and wife were aroused at that time by the noise of a fire raging in their dwelling. They started up and seeing, as they supposed, that it was in a remote room, they hastened thither to try to save some of the furniture, leaving their two children, a little girl and infant son, asleep. They returned in a few minutes and found to their horror that the room in which the children were lying was all on fire. Mr. Johnston burst open the door and was thrown backward by the expansion of the rarified air.—His wife rushed forward and fell over him into the flames. He dragged her out much burnt. But the children were inaccessible; and the parents then appeared in their agony to have lost all their self-possession. When the first neighbor, a relative, arrived, he found her standing stupefied holding on to the garden fence, which was on fire—her night gown all burnt off except the neck, which was burning. He extinguished the fire and laid her on the grass, and hastened in search of her husband, whom he found near the spring rolling on the ground, and considerably burnt. She is hardly expected to survive; he is considered out of danger.—*Louis Jour.*

Luxury for the Poor.—The public authorities of Boston have under consideration the project of supplying cheap bathing-houses for the poor. Every large city should not only consider, but act on this laudable plan.